

The Times-Dispatch

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TUESDAY, JUNE 21, 1910.

THE PARSONS CASE.

The House Committee on Elections reported yesterday that John M. Parsons was duly elected a member of the Sixty-first Congress from the Fifth Virginia District, and that Edward W. Saunders has no right to the seat he now occupies. The majority report, giving the seat to Parsons, declares that the General Assembly had no right to change the lines of the Fifth District after that district had been arranged in 1909; the minority report, upholding Mr. Saunders' claim to his seat, declares the Assembly had a right to redistrict the counties now included in the Fifth District and was within its rights when it took Floyd County from the Sixth District and added it to the Fifth.

It is not expected that the reports of the committee will be acted on before adjournment, but while the people are waiting for a final settlement of the contest, Democrats in these parts will want to know why the committee waited until the last week of the session before making its report. The contest was argued in March, and the disputed ballots were counted almost two months ago. Had the committee wanted to make a report, it could easily have done so in April, thereby settling the question and relieving the minds of the contestants.

No Solomon is needed to explain the reason for this delay; the cunning Republicans of the committee, who did not particularly need Mr. Parsons in Congress at this time, want to assure him a place in the next Congress as far as they can. Consequently, they left Judge Saunders in the seat he honestly won, let him draw his pay and participate in the debates, and then, when the election is at hand, announce to the country that Mr. Saunders has no right to his place. It will make fine campaign material. Every Republican stump-speaker in the Fifth District will talk about the "political chicanery" that "robbed" our distinguished fellow citizen of his seat and allowed a man to hold the place who had no right to it. The United-States and Unwashed Republicans of the Fifth District will be urged to wipe out this insult and to "give John Parsons such a vote that he cannot be cheated out of his seat, even by a Democratic Canvassing Board."

This is doubtless what the committee had in mind when it brought in its delayed report yesterday, but the subterfuge is so manifest and the trickery so obvious that no voter in the Fifth District will be deceived for a moment. If Judge Saunders had not been honestly elected, as he most assuredly was, he would at least have as much right to the seat as a man who was given the place, not because he was especially wanted in Congress, but because the Republican leaders thought they might need him next year.

Besides, the logic on which the majority report is based is so weak that it is a vindication of Judge Saunders. Unable, after months of voting, to change the results of the election, and failed in an attempt to dispute the honesty of the vote, the committee was forced to allege that Saunders had no right to the seat because the district lines had been changed after they had been drawn in accordance with the census. It is hard to conceive of a poorer excuse for seating Mr. Parsons. Districts have been changed since the beginning of the Government and district lines have been redrawn whenever the party controlling the State Legislature thought it advisable. The Republicans have made such changes times without number, years without counting, and have never raised the question, but when a Democratic State changes the lines, the Republicans at once discover that the whole thing is illegal. Judge Saunders' friends in the Fifth District and Democrats all over the State need not be uneasy. Such an absurd report as that submitted by the majority will never be approved and such preposterous claims as those advanced by Mr. Parsons will never get a hearing. When the coming election in the Fifth District shows Mr. Saunders re-elected, despite Republican aid from Washington, the committee's report will be forgotten and Judge Saunders will hold the place he won, and won as honestly as ever election was won.

HIS WORKS LIVE AFTER HIM.

In its last number the Southern Workman pays a life tribute to Beverly Munford, saying:

"The Hampton School lost a trustee whose devotion to the interests of the institution, accurate knowledge of its conditions under which it labored, and sound judgment as to the policies to be pursued had made him of the greatest value. He and his brilliant wife realized, as few Southerners have done, the absolute necessity of training the youth of the negro race, and gave to the Hampton School the advantage of their commanding social position and broad sympathies. They are largely responsible for the cordial relation which the State of Virginia and its people have sustained to the institution. Mr. Munford's life was passed in a most difficult period of Virginia's history. His early life was

one of struggle and his later life of sickness, but he never lost for a moment the courage and sweetness and good cheer which made him one of the most charming gentlemen of his day."

Such a life was worth living. "To live in the hearts we leave behind is not to die." To have helped the lowly into a higher and better apprehension of life; for one "to have made two ears of corn, or two blades of grass, to grow upon a spot of ground where only one grew before, would deserve better of mankind, and do more essential service to his country, than the whole race of politicians put together."

THE SPEAKER OUGHT TO "PEACH."

It is expected that Congress will adjourn next Saturday. It has a great deal to answer for. It looks now as if there will be a Democratic majority in the next House. There will be, if the Democratic candidates stand for Democratic principles. There ought not to be, if they do not.

Speaker Cannon made a speech from the floor the other day in which he paid his respects to the members who have been criticizing him and the "uplifters" who have been denouncing him all over the country because they could not get their little bills through and blamed it on him. He made one statement which we wish he would amplify this summer after the session is over, as follows:

"Many members introduce bills they do not want passed in order to please one or more constituents. I have many letters written by members to constituents and forwarded to me that run this way: 'I am for a dollar a day pension bill for every soldier who served in the Civil War and had an honorable discharge, but the Speaker of the House will not let me pass it.' The member who writes this letter does not stop to say that this means \$100,000,000 added to the \$150,000,000 already paid for pensions annually."

It is not going to mention names, but many of the members of the House probably understand."

That is exactly where Speaker Cannon made a mistake. He ought to have mentioned their names, and we wish it were possible to investigate this whole sorry business, and that the Speaker could be compelled to submit his papers. We have heard about this before—how members have introduced bills they did not wish to have passed, and then have slipped around to the Speaker and begged him not to let their bills get out of the committee. A careful investigation would probably show that some of the very men who have been most violent in their opposition to the Speaker have sought to cover their tracks by appealing to the kindness of "Uncle Joe." It would probably not be possible to paint this particular devil any blacker than he deserves, but, in a company of devils, we should always try to be as near to the head end as possible. As we have said many times, Speaker Cannon is no worse than his party. He can prove it by the letters he has in his possession. If Kerby could only be given free range in his letter books something would almost surely come out that would add to the zany of the Nation.

A LESSON IN BANKING.

Senator Aldrich's Monetary Commission, which will probably report some time before the present generation has passed away, is still at work collecting material on which to base its recommendations. Its members, or its agents have investigated practically every banking system known to man, and they have collected special papers and monographs covering "the sundry observations of their travels."

The most recent of these, and one of the most important yet issued, is a study of the Imperial German Bank, the Reichsbank, which has just passed through a searching Government investigation. This report contains a very significant lesson for America and preaches a sermon in sane banking which our experts can hardly fail to appreciate. The German Imperial Bank, it will be recollected, acts in a somewhat dual capacity for Germany. It is a bank of issue, and the only such bank of consequence in the Empire. Its notes are the legal tender paper of Germany, and are accepted at their face value all over Germany. In addition, the Reichsbank acts as a State subtreasury and finances the Government loans as they are authorized. Necessarily, a bank which occupies so vital a place in the financial system of Germany must be closely watched and carefully regulated: upon its solvency depends the stability of the currency, and upon its ability to meet every demand of a fluctuating trade depends Germany's security against panics.

To meet the needs of trade and to guarantee a currency for every emergency, the Reichsbank is authorized, under its charter, to issue its notes, which must be redeemed upon demand in gold coin. Within certain prescribed limits, the notes of the Reichsbank are free from taxation, because they are, to all intents and purposes, the standard currency of the realm, corresponding to our gold certificates. Whenever the trade of Germany demands more money than is represented in the tax-free notes, the bank is authorized to issue an emergency currency which is also limited in amount.

The recent investigation of the bank dealt particularly with two questions of note issue: should the emergency currency still be subject to a tax of five per cent. when issued, or should it be free from taxation. Should the bank's standard note circulation remain unchanged, or should it be increased? Only one question was raised in connection with the emergency currency. Did the imposition of the special tax on the currency issued to meet special demands of trade result in an increase of the discount rate? In other words, when the bank issued special notes on which it paid a special tax, did it increase the charges it made its depositors for loans? Strange as it may seem in this country, the Commission which made the investi-

gation was unable to see that the discount rate and the issue of emergency currency had any especial connection. Apparently, when it felt called on to issue special paper, the bank was willing to pay the tax on this paper without raising its discount rate, in order that it might assure equilibrium in the financial world.

The investigation of the other mooted question—the limit of the standard untaxed currency—resulted in another victory for the bank and for the German financial system. So secure was the bank's circulation and so well established its credit, that the Commission unhesitatingly raised the limit of the standard note issue. Germany needed more money; the bank could get the gold to secure it; credit would not suffer, as long as the bank had the coin back of every note it issued for trade.

Both of these points, as we have said, have a very important bearing upon America, especially at a time when we are discussing far-reaching changes in our financial system. The emergency currency alone, in all its phases, should receive our close attention. We have nothing of the sort at present; our currency does not expand and contract as trade requires. We have either to call on the Treasury for actual loans from the reserve or else we have to sit patiently by and watch our discount rate soar amid financial crashes and business calamity.

In the same way, we can profitably study how it is that Germany keeps all her currency on a gold basis and can increase her standard gold issue without detriment to trade. In our mixed circulation, with "greenbacks," unsecured treasury notes, silver certificates and national bank notes, the essential features of uniformity and security are lacking. If we can remodel our financial system to include these features of the German plan, without the menace of a central bank, ridden by Wall Street, we shall have done the greatest possible service to business and we will have guaranteed our future against calamity.

TAKING UP THEIR OWN PAPER.

North Carolina has recently floated a bond issue of several million dollars, and it was all taken by North Carolina capitalists. That spoke well for the prosperity of the State and of the faith of its own people in its good faith. An effort has been made by outside speculators to prejudice the credit of the State because it would not acknowledge its responsibility for bonds issued in its name and without authority; but as long as the North Carolinians believe in themselves they can take care of their own indebtedness.

ONE SERMON AND THREE SPEECHES.

Last Sunday was baccalaureate day in some of the great colleges and universities up North. President Lowell of Harvard, told his Senior Class about "A Young Man's Destiny," but we do not know how he worked it out, whether he advised the rounding up of cattle on the Western plains or the shooting of poor little lions and hippopotamuses and giraffes and rhinoceroses as aids to the perfect life. Our informant, the New York Sun, simply says that this was his subject, and we are willing to let it go at that.

Dr. Sutphen told the graduates at Rutgers that "all privileged conditions of life are gardens of God," that they would have a great many problems to deal with after they got out into the world, and that "into this vortex of life you are now to pass from the pleasant placidity of your college days."

President Finley, of the College of the City of New York, took for his text the phrase, "Make the Job Fit the Man." He seemed to think, however, that it would be better to "keep the thought on the man and not on the product." Illustrating his speech with the story of the rat-catcher, who talked to Mayor Gaynor about the teachings of an ancient philosopher, and the Italian barber, who had conversed with him about his addresses at his college exercises, he declared that the rat-catcher and the barber "are superlativists, are probably having more happiness in living than the hypercritical, over-practical suburban (as contrasted with suburban), to whom life is measured in 'ergons'; that is, in units of material productivity." We do not know whether or not the rat-catcher and the barber were present, and how they took it, but we follow President Finley closely, and particularly in his view that the college in our dear America "should not be frightened into narrowness or egocentric efficiency by the Platonic theory of life." If the graduates of his college will only remember that and put it into effect all the days of their lives, and every day, they will find that what is called "real life" is not nearly so hard as some of those who have not had their opportunities have been inclined to think that it is.

Yet we suppose that Dr. Hadley will admit that but for these very dogmas and formulas, these signs and portents, we should not have reached our present happy estate; for he said that "we have gained in their place faith in man, faith in law, faith in the truths of nature and faith in the God of justice." The change was worth making. The last words of Dr. Hadley, however, were all that could have been asked even by the most exacting of the old school: "The true Christianity, the church militant that has become the church triumphant, demands trust in God on the one hand, individual intelligence and responsibility on the other."

The difference between Dr. Hadley's sermon and the others is that he said something that was worth saying and they did not; something that would make the young men think about the spiritual side of things in a big, hopeful, trusting way; something that would put a new song in their mouths and new hope in their hearts. It was done with such definiteness of touch, such appreciation of the better things of life, such confidence in the mental furniture of the graduates that have been trained in his great University as to make them feel that he believed in them and that they would do for themselves and for their time very nearly the right thing.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S QUESTION.

The Washington correspondent of The Times-Dispatch appears to be a little surprised that out of the billion dollars appropriated by the present Congress, less than twenty million dollars was voted to the South. We are not surprised, but, on the contrary, we are inclined to rejoice that the South faced so sumptuously at the hands of those who have been distributing the National bounty.

"If we let the South go," Abraham Lincoln is reported to have asked his advisers, "where shall we get our revenue?" That is as pertinent an inquiry now as it was half a century ago, and it is not to be wondered at, in all the circumstances, that the South has gotten so little, but that the South has gotten so much. Some time ago Mr. Taft's Secretary of War, an old Confederate soldier of Democratic inclinations, made a speech in which he expressed his satisfaction that the South had been defeated in its struggle for independence, because if it had achieved a separate political existence it would have cost immense sums of money to fortify and protect its frontier. We did not sympathize with his view of the situation, because it could not have cost the South more in dollars and cents to be free than it is costing the South every year, and year after year, to belong to the Union. With the money that has been squeezed out of the South for the support of the special industries of New England and for pensions to the soldiers of the victorious armies (who are worthy of honor), not to speak of the bums and suttlers and non-combatants who disgrace the pension rolls of the Government, it would have been possible for the South to have built a continuous fort along its entire frontier.

That, however, is going too far back, and we must consider the question from the present point of view—the necessities of the rest of the country. We have millions of acres of the most fertile lands in the world down South that ought to be reclaimed by drainage. As they stand to-day, they are a menace to the public health; they cannot be made productive; they were dried out they would yield enormous crops, they would furnish homes for hundreds of thousands of desirable settlers; but we must remember that they are deserts out West to be reclaimed, dams to be built, irrigation plants to be established, "natural resources" to be conserved, and what could there be more natural than that the South, which is rich and prosperous, should surrender any possible claims it might have upon the Federal bounty for the redemption of the West and all other parts of this and other countries into which the Federal activities have extended? Is it not enough that we are "back in the Union," and back to stay? Has not the Great White Father, alias "Uncle Sam," named a number of his fighting craft for Southern cities and States? Are not Southern young men suffered to enlist in the army and navy? Is not Captain Archie Butt, a native of Georgia and a Southern soldier of whom the South may well be proud, near to the throne? Are not the Southern railroads, which are principally owned up North, permitted to carry the United States mails? Has not the consular service been opened to Southern men who can pass the examinations? Have not a great many millions of dollars been invested in Southern enterprises by New England and Northern and Western people who were enabled to make these millions because of the taxes paid by the South?

There is a reason for the apparent disparity between the appropriations made for the South and those made for the rest of the country. Our correspondent says that the West gets \$14,440,000 of the money that is to be spent in the forestry service, while the South gets only \$26,000. It must be admitted that there is a considerable difference between these respective sums; but our correspondent explains that "everybody knows the forests and timber lands of the South are of enormous area." That's it; in the exercise of its heaven-inspired mission of taking care of the world, the Government is going to spend the South's money so that other parts of the country may

also have great areas of forest and timber lands even as the South has them now.

There is another deeply solemn thought of which we must take account in trying to understand the Congressional mind in dealing with the South: The South is in the Union to give, not to receive, and we can prove that it is more blessed to give than to receive. Of course, if we can rake-off a little bit here and there—\$26,000 for forestry in the South as against more than \$4,000,000 for the West; \$14,440,000 out of \$1,000,000 for good roads; \$48,000 out of the "general appropriation" of nearly \$5,500,000, and \$25,000 out of \$947,000 for fisheries—should we not be thankful, instead of moping around, that we haven't got our feet in the trough along with the hogs?

A SEED-CORN SUNDAY.

In 1908 the corn crop of the United States aggregated 2,668,851,000 bushels, worth about \$1,500,000,000. That was a great deal of corn, more doubtless than Joseph managed to put in his warehouses down in Egypt—although Joseph's corn was really not corn at all, but wheat—and it was worth a good deal of money. The Iowa crop "totaled up," as they say in Texas, 287,456,000 bushels. Last year it fell short of what the farmers expected, and the experts resolved upon a new method of getting better results, a method which has never been tried before and the results of which are now awaited with considerable interest by those who move in the higher agricultural atmosphere.

This Spring the corn experts at the State Agricultural College appealed to the preachers of Iowa to set apart a Sunday for special religious meditation upon this year's seed corn, and some, at least, of the ministers have "come across" in fine style, as we are informed by the New York Sun, and instead of praying "Give us this day our daily bread," now adopt the formula, "let us pray for our seed corn." This is what the Houston Post would call "a darn yer resort," and we are all curious to know exactly how it will turn out. Hereafter the corn experts in Iowa have been selecting the biggest ears and the likeliest looking grains from these ears for planting in boxes of earth, or in testing houses, wherever they could afford them, and with the result this year that not more than half the selected seed "came up" at all, greatly to the dismay of the experts, who have now invoked the benefit of clergy in behalf of the unfruitful seed they have selected. This is putting Providence to a very severe test and counting upon a miracle to undo another miracle, the miracle of barrenness which has been imposed upon the seed corn of Iowa.

Instead of appealing to the preachers, the corn planters of Iowa would doubtless obtain far better results if they would buy their seed corn from the growers in Virginia. If we were as familiar as we ought to be with Drummond's "Natural Law in the Spiritual World," or were taking a flyer for a degree at Oxford, or wherever it was, we should say that the seed corn in Iowa had "run out." There are "old families" in some of the States that have "run to seed," as the saying goes, and what has happened in their case might very well have happened to the seed corn of Iowa. We should think it would be far better and more "faunal" like if, instead of wasting a Sunday on the seed corn proposition, the preachers of Iowa would advise the farmers in their respective congregations, on week-days, of course, to substitute for planting purposes for the seed corn of Iowa, which, admittedly it would take a miracle to fructify, the old original and never failing corn grown in Virginia and North Carolina. If the Iowa farmers will do this, and at the same time will buy their fertilizers in Richmond, their fields will again yield abundant harvests without the irreverent ceremony of beating religious toms to obtain a practical bread.

"Give us this day our daily bread" covers the corn fields of Iowa as well as the tobacco fields of Virginia and the cotton fields of the South. We shall all get what is coming to us without attempting to establish familiar intercourse between the Creator and the creature. We have an idea, somehow, that the decrees of Heaven are not to be affected by the methods of the walking delegate or the machinery of religion.

We hope that the Norfolk Virginian-Pilot will neither forgive nor forget the Charlotte Observer and its steady business of misrepresenting history.

Good advice for the Summer time, which is upon us at last: Keep cool. Don't get excited about anything. It isn't worth while, and it doesn't pay. If it is hot in Richmond, as it probably will be before the frost flies again, take consolation from the reflection that you are not living in Savannah or in Washington.

This is the 21st of June, and the longest day in the year. The longer days in Richmond, however, the happier; because here, under our beautiful skies, life is one long, sweet song. This is one of the reasons why we should have a Home-Coming Week in August.

They came near getting one John Johnson in a tight place last week at Gilmer, Texas, because some of Cone's friends "arrogated" the speaker, Judge Poindexter, but it was not as bad as it might have been and as it will be if the Houston paper keeps on showing what a partisan it can be in a purely family fight.

We are told by a miserable gambling newspaper published in Texas that Brodie Duke "has now drawn and made a pair four times." Such knowledge is strange to us. Does it mean that a jack pot can be opened on a pair of aces? Probably "Little Danny" or "the King" might be able to advise on both points.

Daily Queries and Answers

Address all communications for this column to Query Editor, Times-Dispatch. No mathematical problems will be solved, no coins or stamps valued and no dealers' names will be given.

Postal Savings Banks.

Please inform me when the law establishing postal savings banks is passed by the present Congress will be put into effect. B. F. H.

This bill will hardly go into effect before the middle of next year, since there is no item in the present appropriation bill for its inauguration.

George Mason.

Was George Mason a lawyer? I know he was learned in the law, or he never could have been the author of his laws. A. W. A.

George Mason was not a lawyer, and always disclaimed any deep knowledge of the law. As a matter of fact, however, there were few men in Virginia and few men in America who were better acquainted with the fundamental principles of jurisprudence.

Equipment for Camping Trip.

I want to go on a camping trip and have as good as time as possible for as little money as possible. Will you tell me what to take along to eat, what to wear, what to use, and what any good books, suggest some lively ones, interesting but funny. G. W. P.

You have cut out a pretty hard job for yourself. It is easy enough to go camping and spend very little money, but to do it with a minimum of expense, it is also easy to go camping and have a very comfortable trip, but you will have to spend a good deal of money. To combine comfort and economy is seldom easy and is never more difficult than on such an expedition. We would recommend that you take a fly tent, which you can either buy or rent. Do not make the mistake of carrying along a wall tent without a fly, because if it rains you will have a very bad time. A tent without a fly in the rain is like a man without a coat in the rain. A man will want to be warm, and a tent will want to be warm. We would suggest that you carry a floor or make arrangements to put a floor in your tent when you have a rainy day. It is not very pleasant to sleep on the ground, and it is almost impossible to sleep in a wall tent in a rainy day. You will have a very bad time if you do not have a fly tent, and a fly tent is not very expensive. You can buy one for \$10.00 or you can rent one for \$5.00. You will have a very bad time if you do not have a fly tent, and a fly tent is not very expensive. You can buy one for \$10.00 or you can rent one for \$5.00.

Who composed the State School Board? How are they elected? Are these offices fixed by the State Constitution and can they be changed by the State Legislature? The Board of Public Schools is composed of the graduates of public schools so that only low grades can be taught in schools outside of the high schools.

State School Board.

The membership of the State Board of Education is fixed by section 139 of the State Constitution. The board provides that the board shall consist of the Governor, the Attorney-General, and the Superintendent of Public Instruction and three educators elected every four years by the State Senate from a list of eligibles, consisting of the members of the faculties of the University of Virginia and Virginia Military Academy and Virginia State Normal School, the School for the Deaf and Blind, and the School for the Blind. These eligibles are nominated by the board of visitors or the trustees of the institution in question. The membership of the board cannot be changed by the Assembly except by an amendment of the Constitution. The board has the honor of the board in charge of all such matters, it has probably arranged the course to which you refer.

Count is Descended from Ancient Line.

BY LA MARQUE DE FONTENAY. COUNT BIRGER MOERNER, whose impending marriage to a wealthy widow, Mrs. E. C. White, of Havre, the South Wales daughter and heiress of John C. McMillan, of Alntrully, Scotland, has just been announced, is the son of the nobleman of the same name who was for so many years grand master of the household of the Duke of Devonshire. He himself is attached to the royal household, and is about the only member left in Sweden of a family that has played a very important role in the history of that kingdom. It is a family to whom the new reign of King Charles XII, that is to say, from 1697 to 1719, owes a very large measure of its success. The family of the Moerners played an important role, always in the immediate entourage of the royal family, during the reign of the nineteenth century. Count Charles Moerner, a captain of the Royal Swedish and Landwehr, and a descendant of Charles XIII, the last of the Vasa Kings of Sweden, was dispatched by his master with a letter to the Emperor Napoleon, who had been elected as his apparent to the Swedish crown, had just taken a sudden interest in the Duke of Augustenborg, before so doing wished to sound Emperor Napoleon about the matter. Count Moerner, aware of the extreme unpopularity of the Duke of Augustenborg and of his incapacity as a general and as a statesman, came to the Emperor while on his way to Sweden, and thereupon declared to him some other candidate for the throne.

It would take too much space to describe here the amazing intrigues by means of which the Emperor Napoleon, having once made up his mind that the French Marshal Bernadotte would be the most likely man for his purpose, tried to work to bring about not only Bernadotte's candidature, but also Emperor Napoleon's approval thereof.

The count delivered his letter to Napoleon in due order, but managed to convey to the Emperor the impression that the Duke of Augustenborg was the man who really represented the views of the King; that the latter had been more or less compelled to write to the Emperor, and that the Duke of Augustenborg was a German prince, utterly opposed to Napoleon's predominance in Europe. These views Moerner succeeded in getting confirmed by other distinguished Swedish nobles, notably by Count Wrede, and thereupon he suggested to the Emperor how infinitely preferable it would be for his own interests to have one of his own marshals as Crown Prince at Stockholm, thereby establishing a French point of vantage at the stronghold at the entrance of the Baltic.

Napoleon did not like Bernadotte. He was jealous of him. The Duke of Augustenborg, by Moerner and his friends, with Bernadotte and his numerous adherents, played the game so well that Napoleon, without giving any written answer to the King, permitted Moerner to return to Stockholm. There he was received by the King, Charles XIII, and to the leading statesmen that the Duke of Augustenborg was particularly obnoxious. Bernadotte was particularly obnoxious to Napoleon, and likewise suggested that the Emperor had suggested Marshal Bernadotte as a suitable candidate for the throne of Crown Prince. When the election was held, not long afterwards, by the national legislature of Sweden, the candidature of the Duke of Augustenborg was defeated by an overwhelming majority and a vote was passed tendering the crown to Bernadotte. The arrival, however, of the delegates of the Swedish King and Parliament in Paris to solemnize the marriage of the King and Queen, was a moment when the entire scheme of young Count Moerner hung in the air. Napoleon suddenly became very suddenly interested in the Duke of Augustenborg, and that his name had been employed without his permission to bolster up

other provisions from the country in which you are camping. If you are lucky you should bag some game and catch some fish, but you had better not count on the fish in the chance. Be certain to carry along abundant bed covering, because it is really amazing how cold you may get at night in the woods. Warm blankets and days are broiling hot. We will suggest some books for you at a later time.

Population of Richmond by Wards. What is the population of Richmond by wards? X. Y. Z.

The population of the different wards cannot be given until the census figures are announced.

Baldwin Detective Agency, Etc.

1. Please give me the address and correct name of Baldwin Detective Agency, Roanoke, Va.

2. Tell me the whereabouts of Minnie Dudley. She married Charles Dudley several years ago, and about twelve years ago, she was a Miss Stuart before her marriage. She was my school teacher, and I would like to hear from her.

3. I have been bothered with poison oak. It is a vine that grows on fences. It breaks out in watery blisters, and in warm weather worries me very much. Please give me the best prescription for it.

1. Address of the Baldwin Detective Agency, Roanoke, Va.

2. We are unable to locate Mrs. Dudley.

3. We hesitate to recommend any remedy for poison oak. There are a number of such remedies and your own physician or a reliable person to choose between them.

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The membership of the State Board of Education is fixed by section 139 of the State Constitution. The board provides that the board shall consist of the Governor, the Attorney-General, and the Superintendent of Public Instruction and three educators elected every four years by the State Senate from a list of eligibles, consisting of the members of the faculties of the University of Virginia and Virginia Military Academy and Virginia State Normal School, the School for the Deaf and Blind, and the School for the Blind. These eligibles are nominated by the board of visitors or the trustees of the institution in question. The membership of the board cannot be changed by the Assembly except by an amendment of the Constitution. The board has the honor of the board in charge of all such matters, it has probably arranged the course to which you refer.

Count is Descended from Ancient Line.

BY LA MARQUE DE FONTENAY. COUNT BIRGER MOERNER, whose impending marriage to a wealthy widow, Mrs. E. C. White, of Havre, the South Wales daughter and heiress of John C. McMillan, of Alntrully, Scotland, has just been announced, is the son of the nobleman of the same name who was for so many years grand master of the household of the Duke of Devonshire. He himself is attached to the royal household, and is about the only member left in Sweden of a family that has played a very important role in the history of that kingdom. It is a family to whom the new reign of King Charles XII, that is to say, from 1697 to 1719, owes a very large measure of its success. The family of the Moerners played an important role, always in the immediate entourage of the royal family, during the reign of the nineteenth century. Count Charles Moerner, a captain of the Royal Swedish and Landwehr, and a descendant of Charles XIII, the last of the Vasa Kings of Sweden, was dispatched by his master with a letter to the Emperor Napoleon, who had been elected as his apparent to the Swedish crown, had just taken a sudden interest in the Duke of Augustenborg, before so doing wished to sound Emperor Napoleon about the matter. Count Moerner, aware of the extreme unpopularity of the Duke of Augustenborg and of his incapacity as a general and as a statesman, came to the Emperor while on his way to Sweden, and thereupon declared to him some other candidate for the throne.

It would take too much space to describe here the amazing intrigues by means of which the Emperor Napoleon, having once made up his mind that the French Marshal Bernadotte would be the most likely man for his purpose, tried to work to bring about not only Bernadotte's candidature, but also Emperor Napoleon's approval thereof.

The count delivered his letter to Napoleon in due order, but managed to convey to the Emperor the impression that the Duke of Augustenborg was the man who really represented the views of the King; that the latter had been more or less compelled to write to the Emperor, and that the Duke of Augustenborg was a German prince, utterly opposed to Napoleon's predominance in Europe. These views Moerner succeeded in getting confirmed by other distinguished Swedish nobles, notably by Count Wrede, and thereupon he suggested to the Emperor how infinitely preferable it would be for his own interests to have one of his own marshals as Crown Prince at Stockholm, thereby establishing a French point of vantage at the stronghold at the entrance of the Baltic.

Napoleon did not like Bernadotte. He was jealous of him. The Duke of Augustenborg, by Moerner and his friends, with Bernadotte and his numerous adherents, played the game so well that Napoleon, without giving any written answer to the King, permitted Moerner to return to Stockholm. There he was received by the King, Charles XIII, and to the leading statesmen that the Duke of Augustenborg was particularly obnoxious. Bernadotte was particularly obnoxious to Napoleon, and likewise suggested that the Emperor had suggested Marshal Bernadotte as a suitable candidate for the throne of Crown Prince. When the election was held, not long afterwards, by the national legislature of Sweden, the candidature of the Duke of Augustenborg was defeated by an overwhelming majority and a vote was passed tendering the crown to Bernadotte. The arrival, however, of the delegates of the Swedish King and Parliament in Paris to solemnize the marriage of the King and Queen, was a moment when the entire scheme of young Count Moerner hung in the air. Napoleon suddenly became very suddenly interested in the Duke of Augustenborg, and that his name had been employed without his permission to bolster up

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